sulting with the ATTORNEY GENERAL. The postage on all bound books and on all other printed matter, except newspapers and periodicals published at in-tervals not exceeding three months and sent from the office of publication to actual and bona fide subscribers, must be

If the amount paid and marked on such printed matter not sufficient to pay the whole postage due, the excess of weight beyond that paid for, is to be charged with double the rate which would have been charged if prepaid, and the postage on such excess collected at the office of delivery. If, by the neglect of a Postmaster, such matter is sent without any prepayment, the double prepaid rate must be collected on deivery. Postage must be charged on all letters, newspapers, and other matter according to the distance on the route by which they are forwarded; and this (unless otherwise di rected by the sender) must be the route by which they will soonest reach their destination, although that may not be the

On letters to and from GREAT BRITAIN (and the Continent of Europe, when sent through England) the rates of postage and modes of rating will be the same as heretofore, except as to letters to or from California and Oregen, in respect to which special instructions will be hereafter given.

On all letters to or from the Continent of Europe, sent through England, the United States inland and sea postage will in all cases be combined, and will be twenty cents the single rate, without regard to the distance the same are carried within the United States. The mode of rating will be the same as heretofore. [Full tabular statements in regard to the rates of postage, both fereign and inland, will soon be published.]

vision in regard to prepayment, must pay the full quarter's postage before the delivery of the first number, when there are several numbers to be delivered during the quarter. If, by reason of any increase in the size of the periodical, or otherwise, it shall appear that the whole quarter's postage was not so paid in advance, the subscriber will lose the benefit of prepayment, and the numbers received during the whole quarter will be charged with the double or unpaid rate, and the subscriber will be credited with only the amount paid in ad-

act, no newspapers other than those published weekly onex. are entitled to circulate free of postage in the counties where published. The office of publication is the office where the newspaper is printed.

which it is carried

Newspapers published weekly only, in a county adjoining the Canada line, may be sent free to Canada, provided they do not leave the county of publication until they cross the line into Canada.

Newspaper publishers may send and receive their exchange

tent of the provision which requires the pestage on periodicals o be paid in advance, and declares that the postage thereon shall be one-half of the rates previously specified in the 2d section of the act. All subscribers to newspapers were and still are required by the provisions of the 36th section of the act of March, 1825, to pay one quarter's postage in advance ; but by so doing they are not entitled to have the postage reduced below the established rates.

Payments in adeance on newspapers and periodicals can only be made by the subscribers at the post office where they are to be delivered. The postage on newspapers, periodica and other matter, not chargeable with letter postage, when sent out of the United States, must be prepaid at the full rate. Publishers may prepay postage on their issues, but can have no deduction of postage on account of such prepayment. When a periodical is published only quarterly, the actual and bone fide subscriber for such periodical may pay in advance, and have the benefit of the advance payment, provided he pays to the costmaster at the office where he is to receive the periodical, before its delivery. If a periodical is published less frequently than quarterly, the postage must be prepaid and at the full rate.

force at the time of the mailing thereof. N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JUNE 11, 1851.

"REGULATIONS CONCERNING POSTAGE

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JUNE 10, 1851. To facilitate the prepayment of postages upon letters an packages, postage stamps of the following denominations are provided and furnished by the Postmaster General, pursuant to the 3d section of the "act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," ap-

proved 3d March, 1851, viz : No. 1. Printed in black, representing the head of Was ington, of the denomination of twelve cents.

No. 2. Printed in red, representing the head of Washing ton in profile, of the denomination of three cents. No. 3. Printed in blue, representing the head of Franklir

cipal postmasters in each county, who will be required to supply the other postmasters in their respective vicinities, upor being paid for the amounts furnished.

All other persons wishing supplies of stamps can obtain them from the postmaster at the county seat nearest their residences, or from the postmaster of any other office having

not required to render to the Department any account of the

Every postmaster receiving stamps for sale directly from the Department will, at the end of each quarter, charge himself, in his quarterly account current, with any amount of stamps which remained on hand at the close of the preceding quarter, adding thereto the amounts received during the quarter just ended, and crediting himself with the amount then remaining on hand. The balance of the account so stated will ellipsoid, flattened at the poles. In this investigation the represent the amount of stamps sold, which must be added on his quarterly account current to the amount due on the regu-

lar return of postages for the quarter.

In case of resignation, removal, or death, the postmar or his representative will not be allowed a credit for any stamps turned over to his successor, unless such successor have duly qualified by giving bond; nor unless his receipt for the amount shall be forthwith transmitted to the Auditor of the Post Office

Any letter or packet with one or more postage stamps affixed equal in amount to the postage properly chargeable thereon may be mailed, and forwarded from any post office as a prepaid letter or packet; but if the postage stamps affixed be not adequate to the proper postage, the postmaster mailing the letter or packet will admit the prepayment of as many rates as the stamps upon it represent, and charge the excess with postage at the unpaid rate to be collected at the office of delivery.

All postage stamps affixed to any letter, or packet, or par-cel of any description, must be immediately and effectually cancelled in the office in which the letter, packet, or parcel

may be deposited for delivery or transmission.

At the larger offices they will be cancelled with an instrument to be furnished by the Department. In post offices not so furnished the stamps must be thoroughly cancelled by making several heavy cross or parallel lines upon each of them with a pen dipped in good black ink. The cancelling instrument should be used with black printers' ink, when that material can be obtained.

If the cancelling have been omitted on the mailing of the letter, packet, or parcel, or if the cancellation be incomplete, the postmaster at the office of delivery will cancel the stamp the postmaster at the office of delivery will cancel the stamp in the manner directed, and forthwith report the delinquent postmaster to the Postmaster General, as the law requires.

Letters, packets, and parcels chargeable with letter postage, which shall have been prepaid by stamps, will be entered on the post bills, and also on the transcripts of mails sent and mails received, in the appropriate columns, headed "prepaid

The postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, prepaid by stamps, must in like manner the entered on the

paid by stamps."

The Department will furnish blanks suitable for keeping accounts of unpaid printed matter received, and of prepa printed matter sent in the mails.

The amount of stamp letters sent will in the compute The amount of stamp letters sent will in the computation of the postmaster's commissions, and for that purpose only, be added to the amount of postages received, and commissions will be charged and allowed thereon, as if the postage on the letters had been prepaid in money instead of stamps.

The postmaster will charge his commission on the amount of postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, and all other printed matter prepaid by stamps, as if the same had been prepaid in money.

All postage stamps, whether attached to letters, packets, or parcels chargeable with letter postage, or to newspapers. ma-

parcels chargeable with letter postage, or to newspapers, ma-gazines, pamphlets, or other printed matter, must be carefully entered by the postmaster in the appropriate columns of the transcript belonging to his quarterly returns, that the De-partment may know the quantity of stamps used in the mails

tmaster may not refuse to mail and forward a letter as I because the stamp upon it was not purchased at his If the stamp be genuine, and have not been used be

prepaid because the stamp upon it was not purchased at his office. If the stamp be genuine, and have not been used before in prepayment, it must be respected.

Postage stamps may be used in the prepayment of postage on letters to foreign countries, in all cases where such prepayment can be made in money.

When letters to foreign countries are prepaid by stamps, the mailing postmaster should cancel the stamps, and be care ful to rate and mark the letters with red ink as if prepaid in

The 3d section of the "act to reduce and modify the rate of pastage," &c. approved 3d March, 1851, makes it a felony for any person to forge or counterfeit, or knowingly use or sell, or have in his possession, with intent to use or sell, any pestage stamp provided or furnished under that or any former act, and declares that, on conviction thereof, the offender shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. dred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. And the 4th section of said act declares that if any person shall use, or attempt to use, in prepayment of postage, any pestage stamp which shall have been before used for like purposes, such person shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the name of the United States in

any court of competent jurisdict The law makes no compensation to postmasters for the sale of postage stamps, except through the allowance of commis-sions on such as are used at their offices; neither does it allow any discount to those who purchase.

Applications by postmasters for postage stamps must be made to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, to whom the

receipts for them should be promptly transmitted.

N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC AND INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, JUNE 11, 1851. The five and ten cent postage stamps issued by this Dertment under the provisions of the 11th section of the ac of March 3, 1847, and now in use by the public, will not be received in prepayment of postage after the 30th of the present nonth. Therefore, persons holding any such will, as soon as practicable after that date, and before the 30th day of September next, present them for redemption to the Postmaster of whom they were purchased, or to the nearest Postmaster who has been authorized to sell postage stamps.

Postmasters who have heretofore received stamps for sa Postmasters who have heretofore received stamps for sale directly from the Department, and such Postmasters only, are directed to pay cash for all genuine postage stamps of the denominations of five and ten cents, as above mentioned, which shall be presented to them for redemption between the 1st July and the 30th September of the present year.

Postmasters who shall redeem postage stamps under the foregoing order will return them to the Third Assistant Postmaster General with particular carried attenuate the control of the present of the p

master General, with particular certified statements thereof on the last day of each month in the quarter ending Septem ber 30, 1851. Postmasters who have been authorized to sell postage

nts current by the amount of stamps remaining unsol by them, respectively, on the 30th June, 1851, and enclose the stamps unsold in a sealed package, addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, accompanied by a separate statement showing the amount of each denomination of

The statements or accounts of stamps received for sale b

Postmasters and by them returned, as above directed, must be entirely separate and distinct from the statements of stamps redeemed.

N. K. HALL,

TO THE EDITORS.

FOUCAULT's theory of the pendulum, as showing the re volution of the earth round its axis to the human eye, may lead to two useful results-one, a more distinct view of the pendulum as a smaller machine within the larger, and both moved by the same power, Universal Gravitation. It may be observed in advance of two machines so connected, and so enormously differing in power, that the movements of the lesser must yield to those of the larger; and, therefore, one great result is to be hoped for from the experiments making on the movements of the pendulum-that is, the discovery of the true theory of placing that instrument. The necess ty of such discovery will be obvious from due attention to the great laws of motion produced by the primary laws, graviation, and centrifugal force.

In regard to such recorded experiments in verification Coucault's theory as have appeared in the public prints, it annot be deemed presumptuous to suggest that they are far from sufficient to sustain definite conclusions on even the levistions of the instrument itself. The question may now be raised, are not these deviations occasioned by the malplacing of the original arc of oscillation, and the obedienc of the instrument, however placed, to the two superior powers of gravitation and centrifugal force? The subject de mands, and must receive, an extent both in time and distance from each other, of location in the places of observation before the THEORY becomes SCIENCE. Such was the case in determining the real form of the earth, its distance from the sun, and the relative distances of the other planets of the solar system from each other and from the sun. Has any great truth been ever developed in any other manner than by long and skilful consultation of the laws of Nature ?

In fine, before this new theory can be productive of scien tific results, it must be carefully and experimentally tested from the equatorial to the boreal regions. The pendulum is in itself, as the only real measurer of time, so far the most simple in construction and important in use of all machines and the interest it has recently excited may lead to consequences not yet surmised ; but safe conclusions must follow ot precede, observation.

From actual measurement, this planet (the earth) is foun to be an oblate spheroid, in equatorial diameter 7,926 miles. and axis 7,899 miles; in both diameters, omitting unimpor tant fractions. The earth is, therefore, an oblate spheroid orbit motion may be omitted, as having no appreciable effect on the relations of relative gravitation of bodies on its surface ; not so, however, in regard to the motion round the axis. Here the two antagonist principles, attraction and centrifugal force, come into full operation. Attraction, tending to combine every particle into a globular form round a centre : centrifugal force, to throw every particle into space at right angles from the axis of rotation. The two forces by their antagonist action, have modified the form of the earth, and have made it an ellipsoid in place of a globe, and maintain it in that form. The power of central attraction, though so immensely greater than that of centrifugal force could not prevent the latter from having its share in the grand effect; and I conclude these remarks by suggesting the query; whether or not their antagonist and ever-during action does not regulate the motions of the pendulum?

WILLIAM DARRY. WASHINGTON, JUNE 10, 1851.

ACCIDENT ON THE PORTAGE ROAD .- On Thursday train of cars from Pittsburg was thrown from the track, by the loosening of a rail caused by one of the chains which fasten it down becoming detached. The baggage and one of the passenger cars went down an embankment of some twenty feet, rolling over and breaking the cars to pieces. The pasfeet, rolling over and breaking the cars to pieces. The pas-sengers, about forty in number, were variously bruised and hurt, but none seriously.

At Providence, on Thursday, a jury assessed \$1,800 damages upon one Thomas Wood for trifling with the affections of Mary Curran, in refusing to marry her after he had pro-

THE PANAMA RAILBOAD -A letter from Gorgons, dated 24th ultime, states that this road is completed from Navy Bay to Gattoon, (ten miles,) with the exception of one and a half miles to be built on piles, and will be finished in June.

WASHINGTON

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE. The amount of specie exported from New York for the week ending 7th instant was \$2,634,911, and the amount imported \$1,588,435.

THE MINT. The coinage at the Mint in Philadelphia during

34,660 quarter eagles.

e week ending 7th instant was : 24,729 half eagles.

371,144 pieces.

cates so soon as issued, after the bullion is assayed and the value ascertained, it is at present confining its operation to the coinage of the small pieces, and has on hand a large amount of quarter eagles and gold dollars beyond the demand for them.

The Legislature of New York met in special session on Tuesday, pursuant to the proclamation of Governor HUNT, to complete the unfinished business of the regular session, which was broken up by the resignation of the Democratic Senators opposed to the improvement of the Erie Canal. In his message to them the Governor recommends the speedy passage of a law for enlarging this great work, so important to the growing commerce and prosperity of the Empire State.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS .- Since the adjournment of the Railroad Convention in New Orleans, another has been held in Mobile, on the 29th ultimo. to promote the speedy completion of the various lines of railway now in progress in Alabama. The Hon. Wm. R. King presided. The action of the State was invoked in aid of these enterprises, and a committee appointed to prepare an address to the people. A resolution was adopted recomto the people. A resolution was adopted recommending that immediate steps be taken to ascertain the practicability of constructing a ship canal across the isthmus of Florida, as a means of avoiding the hazardous voyage around the Florida Capes.

Coal Direct from Cumberland to New York .-Two canal-boats, laden with coal from Cumberland, arrived at New York on Monday morning last. The Journal of Commerce says:

built at Cumberland by the Washington Coal Company."

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The Albany Register of

ASTRONOMICAL.-Lieutenant MAURY, Superinten dent of the National Observatory, reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the Planet discovered by Mr. HIND on the 19th ult, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, London, was on the night of the 9th instant observed here by Mr. FERGUSON, with the large Equatorial.

ing from twenty-five to fifty persons in each, and by cheers from the spectators at every point of their heard of as being in any way associated with rowdyism and riots when called out in the discharge of their responsible duties.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT. praiser at large, vice Hugh W. Evans, declined.

THE CASE OF THE ALLEGED CUBAN INVADERS .- This case came up again on Tuesday morning in the United States District Court at New York, before Judge BETTS. Mr. O'SULLIVAN appeared in propria personæ, and as counse for Captain Lawis and Major Schlessinger. In snewer to the question of the District Attorney, Mr. HALL, whether he was prepared to plead to the indictment, he replied that the ocuments were so voluminous and contained so many charges that the time allowed him was not sufficient for the preparation of his defence. He did not know, under these circum stances, whether he would plead or demur to the whole pro-

ure time, but that it was necessary he should plead now. fixed for the first day of July.

Tobacco.—The consumption of tobacco in the Austrian States of Italy, as well as in the Papal States, is so great, and he revenue derived from it by the Government forme so important a part of their resources, that the Republicans of those States have aimed a serious blow at the power of the Government by combinations to prevent smoking and the use of to-

"The insults offered to this pesceable population, to pre vent it from using tobacco, have called the attention of the Government to the best means of guarantying the free exer-

lawful actions, and so disturb public order, will be subjected to a summary judgment, to carry out the penalties determined by law. The proceedings adopted will aim solely at establishing the impartial proof of the truth of the fact. In the term of twenty-four hours after the compilation of the proceeding, sentence will be passed by the competent tribunal, and put into execution immediately.

sive measures sgainst those who in any way provoke them and all the authorities will watch over the full execution o the present dispositions. "Given at Rome, in the Secretary of State's Office, on the GOOD FAITH IN THE PERFORMANCE OF CON-

the State of Connecticut in 1845, he said :

"Among the duties of the States in this Confederacy, "Among the duties of the States in this Confederacy, none is more important than the preservation of the most perfect good faith in all their relations to each other. Our glorious Usion itself, and all the momentous interests it protects, rest mainly on its observance. If, under the excitement of local jealousies, or in the pursuit of schemes of sectional aggrandizement, the States which compose it shall ever become faithless to their federal obligations, or indifferent to their performance, the feeling of common interest will soon cease to be cherished, and the bonds of mutual sympathy which have hitherto kept us a united people will be forever dissevered. It was to the deep anxiety felt by the Convention to prevent this imminent danger, by removing all Convention to prevent this imminent danger, by removing all occasion for collision between the members of the Confederacy in their legislative proceedings, that we owe the compromises and guaranties of the Constitution, and the establishment of the judicial tribunals of the Union to secure and

"Any member of the Confederacy which assumes to vio Any member of the Confederacy which assumes to vio-late at pleasure the rights thus guarantied to other States or their citizens, or to impair them by throwing impediments in the way of their legal, vindication, is equally exposed to the imputation of a dishonorable violation of the public faith, as by an open disregard of her pecuniary obligations. For, though in theory the paramount laws of the Union may af-ford redress to the humblest citizens who have been injured by their violation, recent occurrences have rendered it too evident that when the infraction of their rights is directed or evident that when the infraction of their rights is directed or countenanced by the authority of a State, the contest will ordinarily prove hopeless of benefit, if not absolutely destruc tive to the weaker party. And though a foreign Govern-ment may effectually interpose for the protection of her citi-zens from similar oppression, the States of this Union are disarmed by the constitution, and therefore rendered incapa-ble of interference without exposing themselves to indignity, and their agents to discourtesy or violence."

In the speech of the same statesman in the Senate of the United States, April 3, 1850, on the same subject, he said:

same subject, he said:

AI will not, Mr. President, occupy further the time of the Senate in this discussion. I will only say in conclusion—and I say it with great deference to the opinions of others—that there is, in my opinion, but one course to be pursued to calm the agitations that now surround us, and prevent their recurrence. It is to place ourselves firmly on the platform of the Constitution, adhering faithfully to its compromises, and administering, in the spirit which animated our fathers, and in the light of their admonitions and example, the power confided to us by the people. No compromises of principle are required for our security. No sectional concessions should be asked, or expectations encouraged; but even-hended just tice secured b all. Pursuing such a course, I fear no danger to the Union. Its foundations are too deeply laid in the rected, to lead us to a higher degree of national glory and happiness than has fallen to the lot of other people. "Let us, then, be just and faithful to the constitution, and fear not; acting on every question, as it is presented, in a spirit of patriotism, justice, and firmness."

We learn from the San Antonio Ledger that the Mexican Boundary Commission were still at El Paso and vicinity. The starting point of the survey had been fixed upon the Rio Grande, about twenty-five miles below Dona Ana.

Lynch law was prevailing at El Paso to a fearful extent. Within two weeks fifteen persons, Americans and Mexicans, had suffered by hanging and shooting at the hands of the self constituted jurors. For the most trivial offence, and without time for an explanation, the unfortunate being would be shot down or hung up to the limb of a tree, at the beck or uod of any one of the Committee of Safety, without even the brmalities of a trial. We are inclined to think that there must have been some justification for these summary proceedings, if they really occurred.

The San Antonio papers say that there has been seriou difficulty between the Kikapoos and the Mexican troops of the Metican colonies on the Rio Grande. The troops were obliged to call out the citizens to aid them .- N. O. Picayune

JENNY LIND AND BARNUM.-We learn from Mr. Helmsnuller that the arrangement of Jenny Lind and Barnum has been brought to a close, and she will give her first concert in Philadelphis, on her own account, at the Musical Fund Hall, o-morrow evening. Tickets \$2 and \$1. Mr. H. also says that Md'lle Lind will, in all probability, sing in Baltimore in the course of a short time. Belletti, Benedict, Salvi, and others, as well as the Germania, are engaged by Miss Lind, Lind and Mr. Barnum, and that she is to pay him \$30,000 to be released from her contract to sing under his management. - Raltimore Patriot.

James Jasper Orcutt, one of the incendiaries arrested a Utica, New York, some time ago, has been found guilty of arson in the first degree, and sentenced to death. Friday, the 1st of August, is appointed for his execution.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATION AT BALTIMORE. - Reference having been made, in our Baltimore correspondence of yesterday, to an alleged defalcation said to have been discovered in the accounts of the late City Collector, we deem it due to the parties most interested to transfer to our columns the sub-icined Canne, which we find in the Baltimore American of Alarge number of American ships left Liverpool on Wed oined Carps, which we find in the Baltimore American of

To the Editors of the American. GENTLEMEN: In your paper of this morning it is asserted that false entries were made in the department of the Collector's Office, under the charge of Mr. P. A. Egerton. Having the most entire confidence in him, I assert that such is not a fact. A few days will decide that he is entirely free om such censure. Respectfully, yours, H. S. SANDERSON, late Collector.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1851.

A CARD FROM COL. SANDERSON. The undersigned was not less startled than the Public must have been in the errors which are alleged to have been made in the Collector's books, during his administration of that office. Time and investigation can alone show what those errors are, or whether any really exist. If there be such, he solemnly avers his entire ignorance of them, as also his stern determination to dedicate every dollar he possesses (and he has ample) to protect a character for integrity which has heretofore been above suspicion. He is not ignorant that as chief officer he alone is responsible to the public for its administration, and that responsibility he will promptly and manfully meet. H. S. SANDERSON, late Collector.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As chief clerk to the late City Collectormay be discrepancies in the accounts—I most positively deny all false entries. Whatever was done was done in good faith, and I challenge investigation.

P. A. EGER FON.

A Perilous Position.—Joseph Seigfried, who has contracted to paint the spire of the Presbyterian Church on Main street, in Chilicothe, (Ohio,) ascended, on Thursday afternoon, to within some six feet of the top, hy ingeniously attaching a block-and-tackle to a hook, and fastening the lower ment by combinations to prevent smoking and the use of to-bacco. Both Governments have issued penal ordinances to counteract these efforts. The following is the decree of the Papal Government. It is melancholy that a Government should be driven by its pecuniary wants to perpetuate the expensive and vicious habits of its subjects by penalties of this nature: while he arranged the wire with the other. While in this perilous position he felt himself growing faint, and his grasp relaxing. He immediately slipped down into his basket, where he lay, nearly exhausted, some ten minutes, with his head projecting over one side of the receptacle and his feet over the opposite. It was almost enough to sicken a landsman to view the feat. 'Had Mr. S. fallen from the peak of the scende he near wordth have been been to be the start when he were wordth. the steeple he never would have known what burt him.

There is a curious ordeal in India which shows the actio There is a curious ordeal in India which shows the action of fear upon the salivary glands. If a wrong is committed, the suspected persons are got together, and each is required to keep a quantity of rice in his mouth for a certain time, and then put it out again; and, with the greatest certainty, the man who has done the deed puts it out almost dry, in ons quence of the fear of his mind keeping back the saliva.

[Prisoner's Friend.

We are a little afraid (says the Knickerbocker) that the ra-reformers of these latter days :

" How well it is the sun and

Are placed so very high, That no presuming man can reach To pluck them from the sky! " If 't were not so, I do believe That some reforming ass
Would soon attempt to take them down,
To light the world with eas!"

The United States mail steamer Pacific, from In the Speech of Ex-Senator Baldwin at the Liverpool the 28th ultimo, arrived at New York on opening of the session of the General Assembly Saturday last, after a passage of ten days and two hours. Her advices are four days later than pre-

The discussions in the British Parliament on the Ecclesiastical Titles bill had led to a tacit understanding between the two leading parties that if possible the question should not be made a ground political strife, but that both the Ministers and the opposition will endeavor to make the bill

The price of admission to the Great Exhibition was reduced to one shilling on the 26th, when a great crowd of visiters was anticipated, but it turned out that the interior of the Crystal Palace was not so much crowded as usual. Up to five o'clock in the evening only 21,358 persons entered the building, and the receipts were only £960.

The Paris journals announce that Col. Sherburne eputed to convey the remains of Commander Paul lones to America, has been unable to discover the grave, and abandoned the search

It is stated that the Government in France is using all its influence to procure petitions to the Assembly for a revision of the Constitution. The correspondent of the London Globe, writing from

"I have looked through more than sixty provincial journals which arrived this morning to ascertain to what extent the petition movement has proceeded in the departments. The progress is greater than I had anticipated. In some of The progress is greater than I had anticipated. In some of the departments the journals give lists of from fifty to one hundred and fifty communes, in which petitions are being nu merously signed, and in most cases by the mayors and more than three fourths of the members of the Municipal Councils. At Marseilles, the Municipal Council have, by a majority of 19 to 3, adopted a resolution in favor of total revision, and more than thirty Municipal Councils in different parts of the same department passed resolutions in favor of revision, but without indicating its character; which proves that the Legitimists are stronger in the city than in the rural districts." nists are stronger in the city than in the rural districts.

One hundred and fifty Hungarian refugees have embarked from Havre for New York. A letter from Madrid, dated the 20th ultimo.

states that a painful feeling has been excited in that community in consequence of a sanguinary attack made by the armed police upon the students of the university, by which seven youths of 18 or 19 years of age have been severely wounded.

"In consequence of a decree augmenting the matriculation to a sum beyond the pecuniary means of the students, who are for the most part youths of very slender resources, who are for the most part youths of very slender resources, a great deal of discontent had been manifested among them, especially those belonging to the medical and veterinary schools. One of the professors of philosophy, in a harangue made to his class, exhorted them not to follow the example of the cataplasmoras. The students of medicine, on learning the epithet so unpolitely applied to them, assembled to the number of four or five hundred, proceeded to his class, and hissed and hooted during the lecture. In the mean time Chica, the chief of the accept police, with a strong holy of Chico, the chief of the secret police, with a strong body of civil guards, horse and foot, and a number of police agents, made his appearance as the students were leaving the University, and having met with some resistance in endeavoring to rrest some of the most noisy, charged the excited youth with great barbarity, wounding many and taking a great number prisoners. Great military precautions were immediately taken, as the poverty and distress of the laboring classes and the general discontent make the Government look upon every symptom of tumult with uneasiness. A large body of the students have proceeded to the effice of the Clamor Publico to request that their cause may be pleaded in that paper."

The accounts from Portugal announce that Gen. SALDANHA arrived at Lisbon, accompanied by 2,500 roops, on the 14th; he was most enthusiastically received. The General, down to the 19th, had not been able to form an administration, owing to the ultra members of the Septembrista party. The country is said to be in a sad state, and the finances in a most deplorable condition.

price of American cotton at Liverpool.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship America has arrived at Halifa bringing three days' later intelligence from Europe. The Telegraphic summary is as follows:

eighty majority in the House of Commons, upon the motion relative to the Government of Ceylon. As this is the last and assist in her concerts. We understand that the engage-ment was broken off by a sudden disagreement between Miss ed safe for the balance of the session. The debate on the

ecclesiastical titles bill was still progressing.

A Protectionist meeting held in Tamworth, the residence of the late Sir Robert Peel, was attacked and dispersed by the people. In the riot several persons were injured, win-dows broken, and it was found necessary to call out the mili-

vote of 244 to 62. The glass palace continues to attract its thousands. Un

wards of 50,000 persons passed through its doors in one day. The United Service Gazette states that the cost incurred month since.

needay filled with emigrants for the United States, chiefly destined for the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

the desired revision of the constitution. The party of order remain firmly attached to their President. PORTUGAL.—The Duke of Saldanha has not promulgated any new measures since his arrival at Lisbon. Reformers are daily calling on the Queen to abdicate. The friends of Count Thomar are indignant at his recall from the Court of Madrid.

of the Countess of Jeleky and her companion, Mad. Erdley, at Detalgo. They have been ordered to undergo a court-martial trial at Peterwarden. The Countess is said to have been the medium of the correspondence between the refugees in London and Asia Minor and their partisans in Hungary.

ITALY. - The disturbances between the Roman and French soldiers continue. The French authorities in Rome caused ten thousand rations and a large supply of ammunition to be taken to the Castle of St. Angelo. Symptoms of dissatisfaction are palpably being manifest in many of the Roman States, and there are apprehensions of serious results.

Alexnia.—A conflict had taken place between the Caby-

lese and French forces, in which the former were defeated with the loss of several hundred killed, among whom were

Corrow. - The market closed firm on Friday at last week' rates. Fair Uplands are quoted at 5½d.; fair Mobile 6d.; and fair Orleans 6½d. The sales of the week are 51,000 baler. which exporters took 9,000, and speculators 5,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS.—Flour is less active but unchanged in price. Wheat is in more request at late rates. Corn has slightly declined, but continues in fair demand.

MICHIGAN RAILROAD CONSPIRATORS .- The trial of the persons indicted, charged with various offences and conspiracies against the Michigan Railroad, was resumed on Priday last. The most of the day was occupied in debating the question as to the amount of bail for Abel F. Fitch and Benamin F. Burnett, which the prosecution fixed at \$15,000 on . each indictment, making a sum of \$45,000 for each person. The Court finally fixed the bail at \$20,000 in all the cases so competent to make. of Fitch and \$10,000 in the case of Burnett. On Saturday the Court fixed the amount of bail at \$10,000 for each of the the case to the jury.

The Oldest Sovereign of Europe is Easest, King of tant to Col. Assert in the administration of the prevalence of the salic law preventing the accession of females | maps." - Washington Republic.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 10. The Mayor yesterday afternoon sent in a message to the Councils stating that a defalcation of about \$6,000 had been discovered in the accounts of H. S. Sanderson, late City Collector under the administration of Mayor Stansbury, and from a hasty survey of the books other deficiencies were apparent to a large amount. Mr. Sanderson, on being apprised of the charge, immediately made over his property to his securities, at the same time denying any knowledge of the af-

fair. The defalcation, it is stated, occurred in the books of Mr. P. A. Egerton, deputy collector under Col. Sanderson. Mr. Egerton is out in a card this afternoon, denying having made any false entries. The case is undergoing investigation, and it is to be hoped may be satisfactorily explained. I understand from authentic sources that the deficiency already brought to light amounts to \$16,000, and may reach a larger sum on thorough examination

BALTIMORE JUNE 11-5 P. M. It is with regret I announce the death of Mr. O. C. Tip-FANY, one among our most opulent merchants and respected citizens. He died suddenly this morning at his residence in Franklin street, of heart disease. He was about sixty years

It is pleasing to learn that the project of purchasing grounds in the vicinity of Baltimore for the use of the Maryland Agricultural Exhibition meets with general favor. Already nearly sufficient money has been raised to meet all expenses, and

there is no longer any doubt of the enterprise being successful. We have had several accounts recently of deaths having ccurred from the sting of locusts. I asked the opinion of Dr. G. B. SMITH on this subject. He contends that it must be a mistake, and adheres to the commonly received opinion hat these mysterious insects are entirely free from poison and remises. The Doctor has paid much attention to the history

The alleged defalcation case of the late City Collector is still undergoing investigation. No one believes that Mr. Sanderson knew any thing of the matter. His clerk, Mr. Egerton, also asserts his ability to show every thing to be right and satisfy the public.
Flour is dull. Holders ask \$4.25, and buyers offer \$4.123.

Wheat has declined. Red 83 to 90 cents, white 95 to 100; yellow corn 57, white 58.

Connecticut Senator. HARTFORD, JUNE 11, 2 P. M .- The balloting for United States Senator was resumed to-day. Seymour, Democrat, re-ceived 105 votes; Baldwin, Whig, 105; scattering, 10. The fourth ballot is now progressing.

Steamboat Explosion.

NEW ORLEASS, JUSE 10.—The boiler of the steamboat afayette exploded yesterday, killing six persons, and injuring disappeared yesterday, and is ascertained to be a defaulter the amount of \$40,000.

The Cholera at the West.

CINCINNATI, JUNE 9.—The cholera is on the increase throughout the West, and is very fatal. Among the victims at Paducah (Kentucky) is Dr. Newton Lane, the Democratic Paducah (Kentucky) is Dr. Newton Lane, the Louis-Arrest for Forging Bounty Money Warrants.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 9 .- An officer who belonged to the first regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and who served in the Mexican war, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 on the charge of forging powers of attorney for ounty money warrants. Great Flood in the Mississippi.

Great Flood in the Mississippi.

Cincinnati, June 6.—A great flood has occurred in the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, destroying property to an incalculable amount. A large portion of Fort Winnebago is inundated, and several flouring mills at Peru have been carried away. The Burlington, Iowa, Gazette states that the tributaries of the Mississippi are greatly swollen, and much damage done in the vicinity. The river is within eighteen inches of the great flood of 1844. At Hannibal (Mo.) the states a right and the country for fifty miles in length. river is rising rapidly, and the country for fifty miles in length, and six in breadth, is inundated.

DESPERATE AFFRAY AT LYNCHBURG .- We learn from the Richmond papers that a violent, and probably fatal personal combat occurred in Lynchburg (Va.) on 5th instant, between Mr. SAUNDERS, a son of Dr. JAMES SAUNDERS, a member of the State Convention, and Mr. A. W. C. TERRY, the Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian. The difficulty originated in some strictures by the "Virginian" on the course of Dr. Saunders in regard to the basis question. The Doctor replied through the Lynchburg Republican of Monday, in a card of some length and bitterness. The Virginian of Thursday morning rejoined, commenting upon Dr. Saunders's style, and charging him with desertion of the East. About 8 o'clock that norning, Mr. Saunders met Mr. Terry in the street, accosted him, and asked him if he was the editor of the Virginian. Upon receiving an answer in the affirmative, he struck Terry with a walking stick. Thereupon the latter drew a revolver and fired, but without effect. Saunders drew another revolver and fired, likewise without effect. Each then continued firing until five shots in all had been exchanged on either side. The result was that each of the parties received two wounds. and each of them one shot in the body, which it was feared would prove mortal.

The Richmond Times of Monday has the following : "Certain intelligence has been received from Lynchburg that Mr. James Saundens died about five o'clock on Thursday evening, the day on which his combat with Mr. TERRY, of the Virginian, took place. A citizen of Lynchburg, who left there about seven o'clock Saturday morning, brings information that Mr. Terry was then alive, and hopes had been entertained of his recovery, but a message was received from his attendants just before the stage started that he was get-

ting worse.
"We learn that the circumstances of the deplorable occurrence, which has resulted certainly in one death and probably account that reached us. The facts, as we now hear them, were as follows, though there still may be some inaccuracy

" The Virginian of Thursday morning, containing the editor's reply to the card of Dr. Saunders, was issued and cir-culated (as is the custom in Lynchburg) on Wednesday evening. Young Mr. Saunders, after reading the article about his father, sent Mr. Terry word that he would shoot him on sight, or attack him on sight, or some message of that kind. Thursday morning, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Terry left his house, taking with him one of Colt's five-shooters. Mr. Saunders met him near the market house, saked if he was Saunders met him near the market house, asked if he was Mr. Terry, and, upon being answered in the affirmative, struck him with a walking stick. Terry thereupon drew his pistol, and in the fight fired four times. Saunders drew and fired two pistols, carrying a single ball each. Mr. Bigger, a police officer interposed promptly, and is supposed to have knock d up Terry's pistol when he fired first, for one of the balls entered a high window some hundred yards distant. During the combet, Mr. Bigger received two balls, one through the arm and the other through the calf of the leg, but the wounds are not thought dangerous. When the persons who hurried to the scene succeeded in parting the combatants, Saunders, strange to say, had Terry's pistol in his hand, and was about to fire the fifth lead. Mr. Saunders, we believe, received but one ball, which entered near the we believe, received but one ball, which entered near the navel, and struck the spine. He suffered great agony until he died. Mr. Terry received both the balls discharged by

his antagonist.

"Such is the most reliable account we can now give of one of the most distressing occurrences it has ever duty to record."

MR. TERRY DEAD !- Letters from Lynchburg anno the painful intelligence that Mr. Tanar, the Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, died on Sunday evening last. Thus has the thick gloom which has hung over Lynchburg been redoubled by this second distressing and fatal result of the late rencounter.—Richmond Enquirer.

We understand that Capt. Tu. J. Luz, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, is now on leave of absence, with permission to visit Europe. The just and high reputation of this officer for scientific acquirements leaves no doubt that his visit will result in the most useful inquiries, which he is

Capt. Laz has been distinguished for his extremely nice astronomical observations, and for his knowledge of the conother defendants, when Mr. Van Arman proceeded to open struction and use of the highest order of instruments. He was for many years an assistant on the survey of the coest, and, previously to his going to Europe, was principal assis-Hanover. On the 5th of June he completed his 80th year. Topographical Engineers. He is the same officer who pre-He is the only surviving son of George the Third, and was pared, under the supervision of Col. Asset, the extremely formerly known as the Dukasof Cumberland. He, instead useful and popular t-bles known as the third number of papers of Victoria, acceded to the threne of Hanover on the death of his brother, William the Fourth, in June, 1837, on which day ticularly, as "Tables and formula useful in geodesy and the thrones of England and Hanover were separated—the practical astronomy, including elements for the projection of

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1851.

99,855 gold dollars. 1,300 silver dollars. 12,500 half dollars. 198,100 three cent pieces.

As the Mint is enabled to redeem all their certi-

"They came via the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Alex. andria, Va., and were towed from thence up the Chesapeare Bay to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; through this canal to the Delaware river; up this river to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and to New York. These boats were

Monday contains the valedictory of its editors. It s understood that the paper will hereafter be conducted by Dr. Foote, a gentleman of ability, experience, and sound judgment, as the editorial columns of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser have

THE FIREMEN of the city of New York had a grand celebration on Monday last. Besides several visiting-companies, there were in the procession twenty-nine engine companies, forty-one hose companies, and six hook and ladder companies, averagthe whole amounting probably to not less than three thousand active men. Such a body as this, accompanied by their apparatus, tastefully decorated with wreaths of flowers and other ornaments, could not but make an imposing display. They were greeted progress. The Firemen of New York are regarded as a noble body of men, and most exemplary in their conduct. Rarely, if ever, have they been

LEWIS SUTTON, of Baltimore, Maryland, Ap-

The DISTRICT ATTORNEY said he might demur at any fu Mr. O'Sullivan, Captain Lewis, and Major Schlessinger accordingly pleaded not guilty, and the trial of the case was

cise of legitimate actions, and subjecting as soon as possible the guilty of such crimes to their due penalty. Wherefore, according to the orders of his Holiness, we publish the following dispositions:

"Whoever renders himself guilty of promoting, favoring, or executing any act directed to hinder the free exercise of lawful actions, and so disturb public order, will be subjected

and put into execution immediately.

"Those who distribute or divulge intelligence, printed or written, of an alarming nature, or are found in possession of such printed or written papers, will be subjected to the same form of trial, and punished by being sent to the galleys for a term of from one to three years, salvo heavier penalties when the prints or writings assume the character of a higher crime.

"The police is charged to adopt all preventive and repressive measures against those who in any way provide them."

16th of May, 1851. "G. CARDINAL ANTOSELLI." FROM EUROPE.

vious accounts.

Paris, the 27th, says:

There had been a slight improvement in the

ERGLAND -The Russell Ministry has been sustained by

tary to suppre s the disturbance.

The first clause of the ecclesiastical titles bill passed by a

£26,000, and has been between £80,000 and £90,000 per Mr. CRAWFORD, free-trader, has been elected representa

and Baltimore. Many of them have determined to seek the FRANCE.—There is nothing of moment from Paris beyond the fact that the Legitimists are making every effort to attain

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor remains at Warsaw, in com-pany with the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. he result of their conference has not transpired. Great sensation has been created in Hungary by the

Some of the correspondence had been seized.

DENMARK —It is stated that Prince Christian, of burg, is to succeed to the throne of Denmark.

some prominent officers. The Paris National asserts that the loss of the French army, under General St. Archidis was 306 killed, and over 1,300 wounded. LIVERPOOL MARKETS, MAY 31.

Under the provisions of the 2d section of the new postage

In determining newspaper postages, the distances are to be computed from the office of publication, and not from the county line of the county in which the paper is published; and the distance is also to be computed ever the route on

newspapers to and from Canada free of charge. A newspaper is not a periodical within the meaning and in

Letters mailed before the 1st day of July, though delivered after, will, in all cases, be charged with postage at the rates in

in profile, of the denomination of one cent. These stamps will be furnished to one or more of the prin.

Postmasters purchasing stamps from other postmasters are stamps so purchased and sold by them.

Department.
Any letter or packet with one or more postage stamps affix-

TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.